_	e preservice teacher ows the discipline
Inc	dustrial Technology Education (Grades 5-12)

Introduction

The following competencies are intended to clarify Standard 1.1, ". . . knows the discipline," in the Missouri Standards for Teacher Education Programs MoSTEP process. The competencies are firmly rooted in the profession's best knowledge and practices. They are drawn from guidelines established by the International Technology Education Association. The competencies are broadly stated with the intent that teacher preparation institutions will determine the breadth and depth of material for meeting the competencies. The statements represent the minimum expected of beginning teachers.

The Industrial Technology Education competencies have been developed to correlate with the following documents:

Missouri's Show-Me Standards abbreviated as:

SS 1,4 = Social Studies section, statements 1 and 4

G 2.6-2.7 = Goal 2, statements 6 and 7

SC = Science section

M = Mathematics section

Missouri's minimum requirements for Industrial Technology Education certification, effective September 1, 1997 abbreviated as:

CR 1-6 = Certification Requirement

International Technology Education Association (ITEA)/Council on Technology Teacher Education guidelines as reprinted in the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education Approved Curriculum Guidelines abbreviated as:

ITEA 1.2 = Standard 1.2

Beginning Teacher Discipline-Specific Competencies: Industrial Technology Education

Revision date: 02/11/04 9:57 AM

The beginning (preservice) industrial technology teacher will demonstrate a knowledge of and/or competency in the following areas of study:

1. Materials & Processes,		Research that identifies and validates content structures for industrial technology education;
Energy & Power, and		Technological concepts and principles;
Communication Technology		Applied mathematic and scientific concepts and principles;
(ITEA 1.1,1.2, 2.0, 3.1-11; M 1-3; SC		Technological applications in business, industry, and communities;
1, 2, 7, 8; G 2.6, 2.7; CR 1-3)		Resources, processes, tools, products, and services;
2.7, GR 1 3)		Selection and use of materials and human resources;
		Selection and use of technological tools and equipment, such as production tooling, computer, and communication equipment;
	•	Techniques to process resources; and
	•	Emerging issues and trends communicated via trade organizations.
2. Current and		How electronic communications systems operate;
Emerging Technologies		Installation and maintenance procedures for computer systems (hardware and software); and
Related To Industrial		Industrial computer applications.
Technology		
Education		
(ITEA 3.2.1, 3.4, 3.8-3.10; SC 8;		
G2.6-2.7; CR 1-3)		
3. Impact of Technological		Analyze the trade-offs that result from technological decision making;
Developments on Society and the Environment (ITEA 3.1, 3.10; SC		Relationships among sustainable production, consumption, conservation, and maintenance of technological goods and services;
8; SS 4-6; G 2.6- 2.7; CR 4-5)		Significant historical events in the development of technology;
,		Forecast future innovations and the consequences of their use; and
	•	Various cultures use of technology in solving

The beginning (preservice) industrial technology teacher will demonstrate a knowledge of and/or competency in the following areas of study:

			problems.
Indust Techn Learni Enviro (ITEA 3	Safety Issues in Industrial Technology Learning	1.	General safety procedures related to tools, equipment, materials, and processes;
		2.	Legal responsibilities and liability issues; and
	Environments (ITEA 3.3; SC 8; SS 6; HP 6; G 4.7; CR	3.	Environmental factors contributing to safety (e.g., lighting, climate control, air quality, and organization and placement of equipment).
I	oundations of Industrial	1.	Varying philosophies and rationales relative to industrial technology education and related programs;
	Technology Education (ITEA 1.1, 1.2, 3.7,	2.	Organizing and managing the industrial technology education program;
	4.1, 4.2; CR 4)	3.	Maintaining industrial technology education laboratories;
		4.	Assessing and evaluating the effectiveness of industrial technology education programs;
		5.	Implementation and management of student organizations (e.g., Technology Student Association; Vocational Industrial Clubs of America; Junior Engineering Technical Society);
		6.	Awareness of external funding sources and how to secure funding and equipment through grant submission; and
		7.	Program promotion (e.g., community service, student recognition activities, in-school activities).
	Career Opportunities in Technical Fields (ITEA 3.5; G 4.8)	1.	Educational preparation opportunities and careers;
		2.	Workplace readiness; and
		3.	Career adaptations needed for life-long learning in one's career field.

The beginning (preservice) industrial technology teacher will demonstrate a knowledge of and/or competency in the following areas of study:

- 1. James Bills, Hillsboro R-3 Schools
- 2. Eldon Divine, College of the Ozarks
- 3. Larry Drake, Southwest Missouri State University
- 4. William Fuemmeler, Boonville R-I High School
- 5. Danny Goldsmith, Blue Springs R-IV School District
- 6. David Gorski, Wentzville R-IV School District
- 7. Charles Long, Pleasant Hill R-III School District
- 8. Judith Moore, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education Principal Investigator
- 9. Jerry Richter, Central Missouri State University
- 10. Randy Shaw, Southeast Missouri State University
- 11. Michael Wright, University of Missouri-Columbia
- 12. Wayne Zimerman, Lee's Summit R-VII School District